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VOL.2 NO.2 MAY 9, 1952

Cooperative
ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

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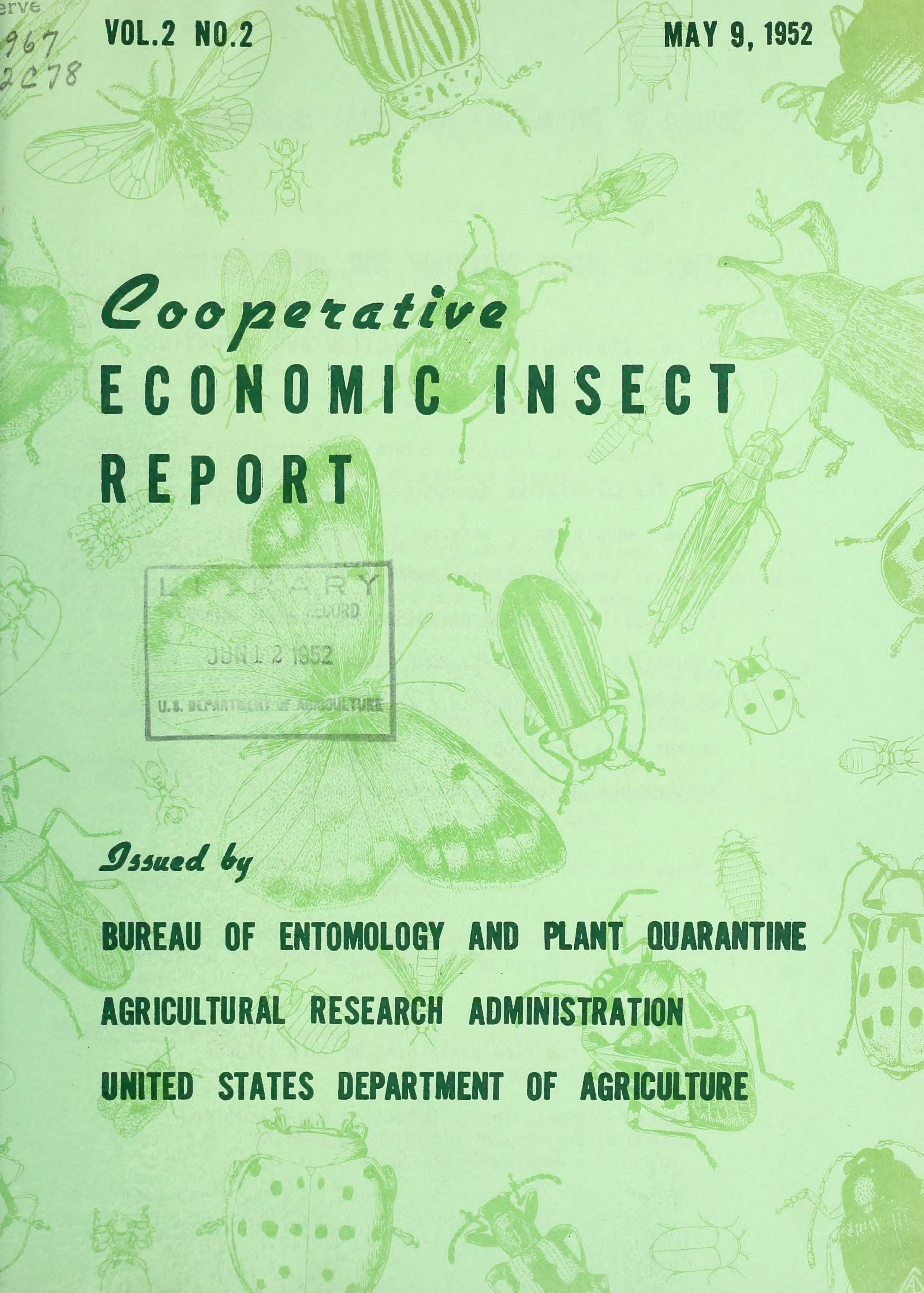

Issued by

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

DIVISION OF INSECT DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION

SECTION OF ECONOMIC INSECT DETECTION AND REPORTING

The Cooperative Economic Insect Report is issued weekly as a service to American Agriculture. Its contents are compiled from information supplied by cooperating State, Federal, and industrial entomologists and other agricultural workers. In releasing this material the Bureau serves as a clearing house and does not assume responsibility for accuracy of the material.

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Section of Economic Insect Detection and Reporting
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington 25, D. C.

Volume 2 May 9, 1952 No. 2

COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

Highlights of Insect Conditions

Lepidosaphes destefanii Leonardi was collected on olive near Cloverdale, Sonoma County, Calif., on April 3, 1952. A few additional infestations were found in the vicinity later in the month, and surveys are being continued. This is the first record in the United States.

Alfalfa weevil reported from Delaware for the first time. Additional localities in Maryland found infested during the week.

Sweetclover weevil abundant and destructive in Kansas. The insect is abundant in North Dakota, but no evident damage on account of luxurious growth of sweetclover.

European corn borer moths emerging on Eastern Shore of Maryland. Pupation ranges from 50 to 75 percent in Delaware. Winter mortality in southern Minnesota is about 30 percent; low in northeastern Kansas, not over 30 to 35 percent in Manhattan district.

Red-banded leaf roller egg masses increasing in northeastern part of the country. Hatching reported from Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri. Infestations in southern Indiana and southern Illinois light.

Codling moth pupation ranged from 75 to 95 percent in cages in southern Illinois. Reports indicated 20 percent pupation in Southern Indiana and 10 percent in the lower Hudson Valley of New York.

European red mite eggs hatching in Massachusetts and northern Ohio. Adults reported in southern Indiana.

Vegetable weevil numerous in tobacco plant beds in some places in North Carolina; reported from tobacco in several coastal plains counties of Georgia.

Mexican bean beetle appeared as far north as North Carolina.

CEREAL AND FORAGE INSECTS

Alfalfa weevil (Hypera postica) -- One adult taken at Greenwood, Del., on April 17 and 5 additional specimens taken in the same locality April 29. (H. E. Milliron). Weevils found in Baltimore, Harford, Anne Arundel, Howard, Montgomery, and Carroll Counties, Md., at all points visited between Maryland Line, Bel Air, Jessup, Sykesville, Westminster, and Union Mills. Most abundant in the vicinity of Long Green and Bel Air. Not found on the western edge of Carroll County or at Knoxville in Frederick County. (T. L. Bissell). Adults Moderately abundant in some unsprayed fields in Utah County, Utah. (G. F. Knowlton).

Clover leaf weevil (Hypera punctata) -- Prevalent on clover and alfalfa over the state of Kentucky. Some damage occurred during the last two weeks of April. (W. A. Price). Severe infestation on red clover and alfalfa in Ohio. Economic damage in many fields. One report from Warren County stated that most of new foliage of one clover field destroyed by larvae. (T. H. Parks). Considerable damage to red clover in the vicinity of Rolla, Mo. (Weekly Rept. to Fr. Growers, Univ. Mo.). Some fields of red clover in Miami and Jackson Counties, Kans., seriously damaged. (R. C. Smith). Larvae common and some pupation observed in Colorado. (L. B. Daniels).

Sweetclover weevil (Sitona cylindricollis) -- Weevils as abundant in North Dakota as in previous years, but on account of the luxuriant plant growth of sweetclover, no damage is noticeable. (R. L. Post). Serious damage to second-year growth of sweetclover in a number of places in eastern and southern Kansas. In Marion County new growth eaten as fast as buds appeared. No reports of damage to young plants received. (R. C. Smith).

Pea aphid (Macrosiphum pisi) -- Pea aphids exceptionally abundant on alfalfa in Frederick County and the Eastern Shore of Maryland. (T. L. Bissell). Severe infestation on alfalfa in several southwestern counties of Ohio. (T. H. Parks). Very numerous in Missouri. (Weekly Rept. to Fr. Growers, Univ. Mo.). Outbreaks in alfalfa in many localities in Kansas. Although clover and alfalfa are growing rapidly, heavily infested fields are not growing, and farmers are undecided whether to spray or wait for natural factors to control the insect. Damage has been reported from Manhattan to Salina and Hutchinson and in Clay County. The insect is present in considerable numbers in Edwards County. (R. C. Smith).

Red-backed cutworm (Euxoa ochrogaster) -- Has become unusually destructive during the last three years, especially to alfalfa and sugar beets in central Washington. Two acres in a large alfalfa field near Grandview entirely denuded of foliage by May 1, large numbers of larvae found in a field nearby. Toxaphene spray being applied to about 40 acres. (B. J. Landis).

Spittlebugs (Cercopidae) -- Spraying alfalfa and clover for spittlebugs in Maryland has been effective. Field examinations in Harford, Baltimore, and Frederick Counties showed no spittle at all. (T. L. Bissell) On alfalfa in Iredell, Rowan, Yadkin, and Lincoln Counties, N. C. Many nymphs full-grown by May 1, at time of first cutting of hay. (G. D. Jones) Infestation on clover and alfalfa started in Ohio last week of April. Spraying in central part of the State started April 25. (C. R. Neiswander).

European corn borer (Pyrausta nubilalis) -- Pupation ranges from 50 to 75 percent in central and southern Delaware. (Late News about Insects and Diseases, Univ. Del.) Moths emerging in Wicomico County, Md. About 50 percent of the overwintered larvae pupated. (T. L. Bissell) Winter mortality low in northeastern Kansas and not over 30 or 35 percent in the Manhattan district. (C. R. Smith) The winter mortality survey was completed during the week of April 21-25 in Minnesota. The average mortality in the southern 2/3 of the state 30 percent. In the spring of 1951 it was 21 percent and in 1950, 13 percent. Surviving larvae appear in very good condition. (European corn borer, Information Bull. No. 1, May 2. Minn. Dept. Agr.).

Corn flea beetle (Chaetocnema pulicaria) -- An outbreak on corn in Oklahoma. (F. A. Fenton).

Brown wheat mite (Petrobia latens) -- Some injury in Colorado. (L. B. Daniels) Present on dryfarm wheat in several localities in Juab, Utah, and Salt Lake Counties, Utah. (G. F. Knowlton).

Lupine maggot (Hylemya lupini) -- An infestation in a 100-acre field of lupine in Thomas County, Ga., reported March 13. (Tentatively identified as this species). (L. W. Morgan). Three infested fields of lupine in Brooks County, Ga., observed on April 23. As many as 16 maggots found in a single stalk. The most severe damage was in seed patches left when the remainder of the field of lupine turned under. Yield seems to be seriously reduced. (C. R. Jordan).

Armyworm (Pseudaletia unipuncta) -- Reported in one fescue field in Jones County, N.C. (G. D. Jones). Damaging oats in Tensas Parish, La. (C. E. Smith).

FRUIT INSECTS

Red-banded leaf roller (Argyrotaenia velutinana) -- Moths observed in Orleans County, N. Y. April 23. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr. News Letter). Some increase in the number of egg masses noticed this week in New Jersey. (A. J. Farley). Larvae have been observed in Delaware. (Late News about Insects and Diseases, Univ. Del.) Egg masses are more numerous at Hancock, Md., than last year. Some hatching taking place. (C. Graham). All eggs laid prior to April 15 hatched at Vincennes, Ind. (D. W. Hamilton). Infestation in southern Illinois light. (S. C. Chandler). Hatching in central Missouri on April 20, larvae present in considerable numbers. (Weekly Rept. to Fr. Growers, Univ. Mo.).

Codling moth (Carpocapsa pomonella) -- Tree bands at Kinderhook, N. Y. examined April 22, showed about 10 percent pupation. Most of the pupae found on one spot on a tree which had been pulled down, probably exposed to higher than average temperatures. However, a pupa found under a band on a standing tree. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). Moths emerged in the Cornelia district of northern Georgia on April 28. (L. G. Moultrie). Twenty percent of the overwintered larvae examined on April 28 at Vincennes, Ind., pupated. (D. W. Hamilton). Examination of larvae in cages at Anna and Dix, Illinois, showed not less than 75 percent pupation, at Carbondale near 95 percent. (S. C. Chandler).

Oriental fruit moth (Grapholitha molesta) -- Captures of spring brood adults increasing in traps at Vincennes, Ind. (D. W. Hamilton). Larvae from ½ to 2/3 grown in the Raleigh district of North Carolina. (C. F. Smith). Oriental fruit moths have been emerging in the Yakima Valley of Washington for 10 days, but emergence has been light, May 1. (E. J. Newcomer).

Fruit aphids -- Rosy apple aphid (Anuraphis roseus) somewhat abundant in Rockland County, apple aphid (Aphis pomi) reported from Saratoga County, and apple grain aphid (Rhopalosiphum prunifoliae) from Niagara County, N. Y. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). Apple aphid and rosy apple aphid increasing in New Jersey. (A. J. Farley). Apple grain aphids, including winged migrants, are generally abundant in Delaware, but apple aphids and rosy apple aphids are rather scarce. (Late News about Insects and Diseases, Univ. Del.). Rosy apple aphids are present in unsprayed orchards at Hancock, Md., but not abundant. (C. Graham). Apple aphids have been troublesome on orchard grass and alfalfa in western Kentucky since the middle of April. (W. A. Price). Populations of the rosy apple aphid appear to be low in most orchards in northeastern Ohio. However, in one orchard near Salem, numerous stem mothers noticed April 30. (C. R. Cutright). Aphid populations light in the vicinity of Vincennes, Ind. A few colonies of rosy apple aphids observed on April 28. (D. W. Hamilton). Some apple aphids in evidence in southern Illinois. (S. C. Chandler).

Plum curculio (Conotrachelus nenuphar) -- No increase in numbers in orchards in New Jersey. (A. J. Farley). Larvae in peaches in the Raleigh district of North Carolina are about half grown. (C. F. Smith). The first curculio in the Cornelia district of northern Georgia was found on March 21. (L. G. Moultrie). Small numbers found throughout orchards in the Griffin district of Georgia on April 12. (E. F. Savage). First jarred from peach trees in northern Ohio on April 28. Emergence early in relation to host development since Elberta peaches were only about 50 percent in bloom. (R. W. Rings). Increased in numbers from trees jarred April 25, at Vincennes, Ind. (D. W. Hamilton). Plum curculio populations heavy in peaches in Lawrence and Orange Counties, Ind. (G. E. Marshall). The first stings in apple and peach observed in Jackson and Johnson Counties, Ill., on April 28, stings on apple at Centralia, on April 29. (S. C. Chandler). Unsprayed peaches showed very little curculio feeding or egg-laying on April 25, at Campbell, Mo. (Weekly Rept. to Fr. Growers, Univ. Mo.).

Pear psylla (Pysllia pyricola) -- Eggs plentiful in the Hudson Valley and western New York, but no nymphs reported. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter).

European red mite (Paratetranychus pilosus) -- Overwintered eggs in Massachusetts started hatching several days ago. (Crop Pest Control Message, Univ. Mass.). Overwintered eggs in the Hudson Valley of New York have started to hatch. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr., News Letter). Cool weather since April 23 has retarded development to some extent, but the number of mites increased during the week. Mites not hard to find on small leaves in apple orchards that were not sprayed with oil during the dormant or delayed dormant period in New Jersey. (A. J. Farley). Eggs started to hatch in northeastern Ohio on April 20, peak reached on May 1. Percentage of eggs hatching about normal. (C. R. Cutright). Adults readily found at Vincennes, Ind., on April 28, but populations not as heavy as at calyx time in 1951. A heavy infestation observed in one peach orchard where no dormant spray and no parathion had been applied. (D. W. Hamilton).

Two-spotted spider mite (Tetranychus bimaculatus) -- Some eggs laid on apple foliage in southern Hudson Valley of New York. (N.Y. St. Coll. Agr. News Letter). Egg-laying on apple foliage at Mooresville, Ind., April 22. (D. W. Hamilton).

VEGETABLE INSECTS

Vegetable weevil (Listroderes costirostris obliquus) -- Not so abundant in North Carolina as in former years. Several county agents have reported damage to cabbage and potato plants. (P. O. Ritcher). Weevils rather numerous in tobacco plant beds in some places in North Carolina. (H. C. Townes). Adults and larvae reported as damaging tobacco in several coastal plains counties of Georgia. (C. R. Jordan). Appeared during the first half of April in Louisiana, caused considerable damage to vegetable crops. (La. Insect Pest Survey, Serv. Leafl. No. 2, May 2).

Mexican bean beetle (Epilachna varivestis) -- Adults out in small numbers in North Carolina. First egg masses seen on April 29. (P. O. Ritcher). Light infestation of small first-brood larvae present at Charleston, S. C. (W. J. Reid, Jr.).

Bean leaf beetle (Cerotoma trifurcata) -- Moderate injury to pole lima beans in at least one planting at Charleston, S. C. (W. J. Reid, Jr.). On beans in the Poplarville district of Mississippi. (R. E. Hutchins and Inspectors).

Potato leafhopper (Empoasca fabae) -- Appeared on snap beans at Charleston, S. C. (W. J. Reid, Jr.).

Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata) -- Increasing in northwestern Florida, in many instances requires control on potato and tomato. (L. M. May).

Flea beetles (Epitrix spp.) -- Common on potato in Delaware. (Late News about Insects and Diseases, Univ. Del.) Damaging newly-set tomatoes in North Carolina. (P. O. Ritcher).

Cabbage caterpillars -- Imported cabbageworm (Pieris rapae) damaging cabbage and broccoli in North Carolina. Larvae nearly full-grown. (P. O. Ritcher). Moderate and increasing infestations of cabbage looper (Trichoplusia ni), imported cabbageworm, and diamondback moth (Plutella maculipennis) on cabbage at Charleston, S. C. (W. J. Reid, Jr.) Imported cabbageworm on cabbage in the Stoneville district of Mississippi. Adults numerous in cabbage fields in Pike and Walthall Counties, Miss. (R. E. Hutchins and Inspectors). Imported cabbageworm damaging late cabbage in St. John the Baptist Parish, La. (K. L. Cockerham).

Cabbage maggot (Hylemya brassicae) -- Eggs found late last week in Bridgewater, near West Springfield, and at Amherst, Mass. (E. H. Wheeler and W. H. Thies). Flies have appeared in Monroe County, N. Y., but no eggs noticed. (N. Y. St. Coll. Agr. News Letter, April 28). Eggs observed May 1 in Watauga County, N. C. (P. O. Ritcher).

Onion thrips (Thrips tabaci) -- Damaging onions and shallots in the coastal plains area of North Carolina. (P. O. Ritcher). Increasing on onions in the Charleston district of South Carolina. (W. J. Reid, Jr.). Increased to damaging numbers on onion plantings on the Experimental farm at Baton Rouge, La. (E. H. Floyd).

Seed-corn maggot (Hylemya cilicrura) -- Less abundant in North Carolina than last year. (P. O. Ritcher). Larvae, tentatively identified as this species, feeding on planted corn and lima beans in Chattooga County, Ga., the middle of April. (C. R. Jordan).

Beet leafhopper (Circulifer tenellus) -- A high population entered the winter of 1951-52 under variable conditions in southern Idaho, but the winter was unfavorable for survival. The spring host plants are generally abundant, widely distributed, and in good growing condition west of Glenns Ferry, whereas, east of Glenns Ferry the stand is sparse and plants small. Current indications are that the number of leafhoppers that will move from the spring breeding grounds into the cultivated districts will be medium in southwestern Idaho and low in south-central Idaho. (J. R. Douglass). Migrations from desert breeding areas to cultivated areas in Arizona commenced about April 4 and are continuing. Fields containing small weeds are building up dangerously high populations of leafhoppers, weed-free fields not attractive to the insect. (J. N. Roney).

Green peach aphid (Myzus persicae) -- Unusually scarce on tobacco in Columbus County, N. C. (H. C. Townes). Tobacco fields in Brooks County, Ga., infested on April 23, with an aphid, presumably this species. (C. R. Jordan).

Tobacco budworm (Heliothis virescens) -- Damaging newly-set tobacco in Brooks County, Ga., on April 23. (C. R. Jordan).

COTTON INSECTS

Boll weevil (Anthonomus grandis) -- Surface trash examinations in Georgia revealed live weevils ranging from 97 to 2,217 per acre. More weevils in Piedmont area than Coastal Plains, least number from Limestone Valley area in northwest corner of State. Highest count, individual farm 6,292 live weevils per acre surface trash. (C. M. Beckman and Minter Dupree). Cages at Florence, S. C.

showed 86 boll weevils as compared to 46 previous week; none same period 1951; 179 in 1950; 221 in 1949 and one in 1948. (L. C. Fife and R. L. Walker). Trash counts Scotland, Hoke, Robeson, Sampson, Halifax, and Northampton Counties, N. C., revealed marked variation in numbers but fewer than 1951. (G. D. Jones). Cages at Tallulah, La. showed 0.04 percent survival for week compared to 0 in corresponding week 1951; 1.86 percent in 1950; 1.34 percent in 1949 and 0 in 1948. (R. C. Gaines and Assistants). Continue to increase in Rio Grande area of Texas. Under control in many fields, generally light and scattered in Willacy and northern Hidalgo Counties. (A. N. White). Twenty-four weevils removed from hibernation cages Waco, Tex., May 1 and 2. Emerging from hibernation cages at Waco and College Station, Tex., in normal or slightly above normal numbers for this time of year. (K. P. Ewing).

Pink bollworm (Pectinophora gossypiella) -- Continues to be found in all areas of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. By May 1, 161 fields had been inspected and 123, or 70 percent were infested; and from 15 to 25 percent of the fields were sufficiently infested to warrant use of insecticides. Most of the Valley is much heavier infested than ever before, but irrigated sections of Starr County have fewer larvae than normal. (A. N. White).

Yellow-striped armyworm (Prodenia ornithogalli) -- Found in several cotton fields in McLennan and Falls Counties, Tex., during the week ending May 2. (K. P. Ewing and assistants).

Seed-corn maggot (Hylemya cilicrura) -- Presumably this species, feeding on planted cotton seed in Hart, Walton, Morgan, and Peach Counties, Ga. (C. R. Jordan).

Cotton fleahopper (Psallus seriatus) -- Being found in damaging numbers in several fields in Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas where no control applied. (A. N. White). One adult observed during boll weevil field inspection in McLennan and Falls Counties, Tex., during week ending May 2. Emergence from 7 cages at Waco, totaled 12,255 through May 2 as compared with 606 in 1951 and2,823 in 1950. (K. P. Ewing).

Aphids on cotton -- Observed in a few fields in Louisiana. (R. C. Gaines and Assistants). Increasing rapidly in many sections of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. (A. N. White).

Cutworms (Phalaenidae) -- Destroyed poor stands in some fields in Mississippi; some poison being applied. (E. W. Dunnam). Black cutworm (Agrotis ypsilon) and granulate cutworm (Feltia subterranea) damaging cotton and various vegetables in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, La. (C. E. Smith). Cutworms (undetermined) destroyed stands of cotton in several fields near Waco, Tex. (K. P. Ewing).

Thrips (Thripidae) -- Observed in a few fields in Louisiana. (R. C. Gaines and Assistants). Caused light to heavy damage in spotted sections of south Texas, especially Coastal Bend area. (K. P. Ewing).

Spider mites -- Damaging numbers in several fields in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas where sprays have been used for boll weevil control, particularly in southern Cameron County. (A. N. White).

FOREST INSECTS

Buck moth (Hemileuca maia) -- A heavy infestation on oaks in the Jungle Gardens Nursery at Avery Island, La., reported the last week of April. Also reported in most of the territory from Lafayette to the Nursery. The generation appears to be completed at Baton Rouge, May 2. (C. E. Smith).

INSECTS ATTACKING MAN AND ANIMALS

Screw-worm (Callitroga americana) -- Surveys in the southeastern states during the winter of 1951-52, from December through March, indicate that screw-worms survived the winter over practically the entire area that was infested during the year 1951. Screw-worm over-wintering was unusual during this season in that the infestation was not uniform or contiguous throughout the area, even though temperatures and weather conditions seemed favorable for screw-worm development. The reason for this condition was probably due to the fact that the screw-worm population over the infested area north of central Florida was so light at the beginning of the winter, and susceptible host animals were so scarce during the winter months, that screw-worms failed to perpetuate themselves in certain areas of north Florida and south Georgia. (A. L. Smith).

Mosquitoes (Culicinae) -- Flood water mosquitoes have invaded many municipalities throughout the eastern two-thirds of North Dakota and in rural sections have forced farmers working in fields to wear protective clothing. Unlike more normal years, when protective vegetation is present, they have become fierce daylight biters and are thicker now than at any time during the past six summers. They appear five weeks earlier than usual. Many of the cities are making aerial applications of DDT in an effort to obtain temporary relief, recognizing that its residual effectiveness will be reduced due to expected vigerous plant growth that will result from excessive moisture. (R. L. Post).

INSECTS RECORDED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CANADA IN 1951.

C. Graham MacNay

Ceutorhynchus erysimi (F). - A weevil on radishes at Jordan Station, Ont.

Chlamisus sp. - An undescribed species of Chlamisus appeared as a new pest of strawberries in the Belleisle, Washademoak Lake, and Grand Lake areas in New Brunswick, where it caused severe damage. Larvae and adults are voracious feeders, the former attacking both foliage and fruit.

Rhynchaenus pallicornis (Say). - Apple flea weevil, for the first time on record in Canada, caused noticeable foliage injury in an apple orchard in Norfolk Co., Ont.

Plinthoides taeniatus (Lec.). - Caused extensive damage to the foliage of strawberries at Sooke on Vancouver Island, first time in B.C.

Trogium pulsatorium L. - Occurred at Vancouver in straw packing used in a shipment of material from France.

Lyctus brunneus (Steph.) - Occurred in a mohogany table at Ottawa. The species is rare in Scotland and has not previously been reported in Canada. The table was brought from Scotland several years ago.

Psila nigricornia Meig. - This European pest of carrots was collected near Agassiz, B. C. during March, 1951, the first known record of the species in North America. It is also a serious pest of lettuce and chrysanthemums in greenhouses in England.

A sawfly on rose, Arge ochropus Gmel. was collected in considerable numbers in Toronto in 1951, apparently the first record in North America. The species is common in Europe.